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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Presidential Electors.
AT LARGE.
LEONARD SWEET, of McLean.
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.
DISTRICTS.
1. ALLEN C. FULLER, of Boone.
2. WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3. LAWRENCE WELDON, of DeWitt.
4. WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5. JAMES STARK, of Hancock.
6. JAMES C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7. R. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8. THOMAS S. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9. JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD YATES, of Morgan.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, of Lawrence.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. HATCH, of Pike.
FOR TREASURER,
WILLIAM BUTLER, of Sangamon.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan.

FOR CONVENTION.

FOR CONGRESS,

District	
1st	E. B. WASHBURNE.
2d	ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
3d	JOHN WENTWORTH.
4th	WILLIAM KELLOGG.
5th	BEN. M. PRENTISS.
6th	HENRY ASBAUGH.
7th	J. T. CUNNINGHAM.
8th	JOSEPH GILLESPIE.
9th	DAVID T. LINIGAR.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM B. OGDEN.
REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

50th District	J. Y. SCAMMON, WILLIAM H. BROWN.
51st District	HOMER WILMARTH, S. M. WILSON.
Clerk of the Circuit Court	WM. L. CHURCH.
States Attorney	CARLOS HAVEN.
Sheriff	A. C. HOSMER.
Coroner	WILLIAM JAMES.

Town Officers.
SOUTH CHICAGO.

Collector	W. H. Murray.
Assessor	F. Harding.
Supervisor	J. Rees.
Assistant Supervisor	F. D. Owen.
Town Clerk	Joseph Pollock.
Commissioners of Highways	C. D. Hawley, D. C. Hawley, L. W. Stiles.
Overseers of Highways	W. P. Comstock, W. H. Stevens.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Collector	C. J. Wilder.
Assessor	Ira W. Buell.
Supervisor	Joseph Sheldon.
Town Clerk	Theodore Trese.

WARD SUPERVISORS.

Ward.	Wards.
1	Aaron Gibbs.
2	Isaac Speer.
3	S. Gage.
4	J. Rosco.
5	John Jones.
6	Charles Ippel.
7	E. Smalley.
8	Carl Erler.
9	H. Lamparter.
10	D. C. Hoffman.
11	H. Niemeyer.

Isaac N. Arnold's Appointments.
Mr. Arnold will address the people as follows:
Sparsville.....Tuesday Evening, Oct. 30.
Block's Grove.....Thursday Evening, Nov. 1

Appointments of Hon. D. K. Cartter.
Hon. D. K. Cartter, of Ohio, will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Lebanon, St. Clair Co.....	October 29
Belleville, St. Clair Co.....	October 30
Carlyle, Clinton Co.....	Oct. 31
Nashville, Washington Co.....	Nov. 1
Salem, Marion Co.....	Nov. 2
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.....	Oct. 29
Metropolis, Massac Co.....	Oct. 31
Cairo, Alexander Co.....	Nov. 1
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co.....	Nov. 2

Appointments of Hon. R. C. Schenck and Donn Piatt.
Hon. Robert C. Schenck and Donn Piatt, of Ohio, will address the people of Illinois on political topics as the following times and places:

Sycamore, Dekalb Co.....	Wednesday, Oct. 31
Sexton, Jasper Co.....	October 30
Greenup, Cumberland Co.....	October 31
Greenup, Cumberland Co.....	Nov. 1
Springfield, Sangamon Co.....	Nov 2

Senator Doolittle's Appointments.
Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, will address the people of Peoria and Fulton counties as follows:

Peoria.....	Wednesday, Oct. 31
Havana.....	Thursday, Nov. 1
Lewiston, Fulton Co.....	Friday, Nov. 2
Canton.....	Saturday, Nov. 3

Wm. B. Plato's Appointments.
Wm. B. Plato, Republican candidate for Elector, will address the people as follows:

Sandwich.....	Oct. 30
Somonauk.....	Oct. 31
Hampshire.....	Nov. 1
Belvidere.....	Nov. 2
Rockford.....	Nov. 3

Mr. Lovejoy's Appointments.
Hon. Owen Lovejoy will speak at the following named places:

Pittsfield, Pike Co.....	Oct. 31
Griggsville.....	Nov. 1
Alton.....	Nov. 2
Edwardsville.....	Nov. 3

Wm. F. Kellogg's Appointments.
Wm. F. Kellogg will address the people as follows:

Lewiston, Knox Co., Tuesday afternoon,	Oct. 30
Canton, Fulton Co., Tuesday Evening,	Nov. 1
Rural Grove, Fulton Co., Saturday afternoon,	Nov. 3

Vermont, Fulton Co., Saturday evening, Nov. 3
Smith, Fulton Co., Monday, November 5th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Avondale, Fulton Co., Monday, November 5th, at 1 o'clock in the evening at the Court House.

ANOTHER RALLY.

Last Week of the Campaign.

REPUBLICANS ATTEND.

There will be a good, old-fashioned meeting at the Wigwam this evening. The following speakers of national reputation will address the people:

JOHN P. HALE,
SENATOR DOOLITTLE,
J. W. NORTH.

Of Mr. HALE we need not say a word. He has made his reputation in Chicago, and ten thousand will come out to hear him.

Senator DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin, not so widely known, is just as sound and smart a man. He has been speaking in New York, and stops here on his way to Peoria, to give the Lincoln boys a talk.

Hon. W. NORTH of Minnesota, one of the leading Republicans of that State—an able and popular orator, whom we all want to hear.

Now for a rouser! Come, Wide-Awakes! Come, everybody. This is last week of the glorious and memorable campaign. Let's put in good humor for the great victory!

THE STOCK MARKET.

The political gamblers in the New York stock market have played out their hand, and in spite of the dreary jeremiads of the press, the continued effort of the bears to break the back of the stock market, and the doleful howls of the alarmists, yesterday saw a decided reaction and an upward tendency of prices. The men of money may be frightened for a time, but gambling cannot long be mistaken for genuine thunder even by men of weak nerves. Now, what next?

A Free Homestead Advocate.

W. E. BAILEY, Republican candidate for Constable in the Sixth Ward, besides being well qualified for that office, was one of the earliest advocates in the country of the free homestead doctrine. He was a member of the first homestead league ever organized in New York, which also was the first in this country, and he aided in organizing a similar league in the city as early as 1847. From that he has been a hard worker for the cause, and he is the man to help forward, either by voice or by vote, the measure so "out of season" to-day, but which is bound to move onward. Let the friends of the homestead in the Sixth remember this when they go to the polls.

THE SOUTH AND THE WIDE-AWAKES.

Within the past few weeks information has come to us from various quarters that the object of our Wide-Awake organizations is very generally misunderstood at the South. Pikes, it is reported there, are to replace the lamps, and a general and sanguinary raid is to be made upon the South as soon as Lincoln's election is definitely announced. Among a people living in constant fear of servile insurrections and whose imaginations are wrought up almost to frenzy by images of burning houses and the horrid mangling of those most dear, such reports gain a wider and more implicit belief than can be appreciated among a free, intelligent people, such as we have at the North. So far had the citizens of one of the leading Gulf cities become alarmed by these reports, that a few weeks since they sent one of their most trustworthy and reliable men to the North to examine carefully into the objects for which our Wide-Awake organizations were formed, and their purposes for the future. He commenced in New England, and made the tour of the entire Northern States, returning by the Illinois Central road last week.

The result of his observations, as expressed to a friend of ours, was most satisfactory. So far from finding any hostile feeling towards the South, he was delighted with all he had seen and heard, for everywhere and among all classes of Republicans, the most cordial expressions of kind regard for the South, and the best wishes for her welfare were as universal as they were hearty and unreserved. The Southern gentleman went home entirely satisfied that our Wide-Awakes were the best of fellows, intent only on a peaceful change of the government by constitutional means, and full of admiration for the good order and the patriotism and the intelligence by which all their movements are governed. The report which he said he should make when he returned, would allay the fears which have been wickedly excited by designing demagogues for the worst of purposes. If anybody is to test the virtues of hemp, the South would be much better employed in trying its qualities upon these soulless agitators, than upon the school teachers and other Northern men who have within the last year or two been driven out for Republican tendencies. The enemies of the South are they "of her own household," and if she will take care of them she need fear nothing from our Wide-Awake boys at the North. There are no "John Brown's" among them. They are for the Union, the whole Union, "now and forever, one and inseperable."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, the Douglas organ of the northern part of Ohio, has a series of extracts from Southern papers, of the fiery order, thus:

"LET 'EM SWEAT!"

Another Accession in Wisconsin.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WATERTOWN, Wis., Oct. 29, 1860.

The Republicans here are making merry this morning, and the Democrats are mourning, over the fact that Hon. CHARLES R. GILL, at present State Senator from this District, and always until now a Democrat, has announced his determination to vote for LINCOLN and FAILEY. He has been an ardent supporter for Douglas up to this time, but has now come to the conclusion that to vote for him is to vote indirectly for Jo Lane. That, Mr. GILL says, he cannot and will not do. He therefore has wheeled into line with the Republican party, and from now until the election, will do all he can to promote the success of its candidates. He also supports Judge SLOAN for Congress, against that most doughty of doughfaces, LARRABEE.

The Republicans of Jefferson and Dodge counties are to have a mass meeting at this place on Thursday next, when they are to be addressed by Senator GILL and CARL SCHURZ. The Democracy are fairly rampant that one of their leaders, and the most talented and ablest of their number, should have left them at the present juncture of affairs and come out on the Republican side. You may look for a good report from the Third Congressional District of this State, and particularly from this portion of it, after the election. Truly yours,

REPUBLICAN.

Friday's New York Money Market.

[From the World of Saturday.]

The bears were let loose in the Wall street menagerie yesterday, and emulated the feats of their foxy leader, the bull, in his own line of tactics, or rather, they tried the tactics of that famous ass of Esop's, which put on a lion's skin, and caused a scampering of men, and scampering of horses, until a traveling rustic, who understood the trick, stripped off the redoubtable hide, and belabored the impostor with a cudgel. The Wall street public makes deserve equally vigorous treatment.

The general depression of stocks yesterday, from three to five per cent, was a purely factitious operation, conducted in pursuance of an atrocious plot concocted by leading political and financial gamblers. The political conspirators against property are driven to this outrageous trick by sheer desperation. The prodigious patronage of the federal government, amounting to eighty million of dollars annually, is as likely to pass into their hands as not. It is not surprising that the party which has for the last eight years dispensed these millions and the honorable offices to which they are appended, should attempt to lighten their grasp on what they seem destined to lose. So long as they limit their exertions to legislation, or even reactionary electioneering, no independent press may not feel called upon to criticise them with much sharpness or severity; but when they attempt to prop up their tottering influence by a wanton and reckless crusade against property, by incendiary attempts to kindle alarm and spread devouring terror, silence would be little better than complicity with their crime.

The Wall street gamblers are simply at their old tricks. The operations yesterday attract unusual attention from the fact that the ordinary gambling machinery was made to move with unusual celerity, and the black arts of the business of the Wall street guild, which they practice from year's end to year's end, to alternately depress the prices of stocks and to raise them. The bears, who cause them to go down to-day in order that they may purchase to advantage, are metamorphosed into bulls to-morrow, and operate for a rise that they may make money by selling. They always keep a sharp look out for occurrences which can be used in this game. The burning of a bridge, the burning of a depot, the smash-up of a train of cars by a collision, a freshet which undermines an embankment, a short crop—anything and everything, in fact, is seized upon and magnified for the purpose of depressing prices by those who want to buy. A great godsend to Wall street is the bluster of these desperate political gamblers whose last card is a commercial panic, by which they hopeto frighten the country from the calm expression, through the ballot-box, of its deliberate opinion.

Despite the temporary success of these wicked manœuvers yesterday, we trust the country will not be deluded by them. Let the conservative property keepers come out and hold on till after election. This artificial panic cannot last much longer than election day; and even now, so great is the elasticity of some of those stocks, which the Wall street bears are struggling to depress, that they rebound in spite of them.

—Another German traveler has become the victim of his scientific zeal in the wilderness of Africa. Dr. Roscher has been killed by the natives of Mbouroung, a village in the neighborhood of Gaova and the river Ravuma. The murderers have been executed at Zanzibar, but the books and drawings of the Doctor appear to have been destroyed.

—The walls of the Asylum for Inebriates at Binghamton, are about half completed, and the work is proceeding rapidly. There are nearly four thousand applicants for admission, mostly from the better classes. Albany has more applicants than any other county in the State towards the erection of this Asylum. This year she will contribute, from her Excise moneys, at least $2,500.

—Mr. Yancey, the Southern orator, of Alabama, is a step-son of Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., who, when a young man, was preaching in that State, and married Mr. Yancey's mother, a young widow with two or three small children. Dr. Beman settled in Troy, bringing Mr. Yancey with him, when he was fitted to enter Williamstown College.

AMERICAN PROGRESS.—In 1820 there were twenty-three States in the Union; now there are thirty-three. Then its area was 1,787,150 square miles; now it is 2,936,167. Our population then was 9,638,181; now it is 33,000,000. Our shipping then was 1,520,195 tons; now it is 5,345,337. Our annual imports then amounted to $74,422,000; now they amount to $230,788,130. Our exports then were $70,021,705; now they are $250,000,000. Our revenue then was $16,779,331; now it is $70,000,000. The real and personal estate of our citizens then was not over $800,000,000; now it is estimated at $10,000,000,000.

Colored Emigration to Hayti.

Operations of President Geffrard's Agent in Louisiana—A Steam Line between New Orleans and Hayti.

The advocates of colonization will read with interest the following account of the progress of the colored emigration from Louisiana to Hayti, a movement which is fostered by the government of President *Geffrard*. We copy from the New Orleans *Picayune*:

The emigration to the Island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, of free colored people from this State, at first commenced on a small scale, and, with irregularity, has assumed an unexpected magnitude under President Geffrard's government, established on a solid basis of law and order, has made known to the black people of this country the truthfulness of its promises and the sincerity of the desire to give every facility to the emigrant, who in return carries to Hayti his labor and capital, his industrious habits and the knowledge he has acquired by his constant contact with the white people of the South—in a word, his "civilization," so much needed by the Haytians.

Geffrard's agent, Mr. A. L. Sorce, born and raised in New Orleans, where he has conciliated the esteem of many of our citizens by his integrity, modest behavior, intelligence, and many good qualities, and enjoys thereby a consideration far more useful and honorable to him than the exotic fraternity and equality professed to men of his race by the fanatical abolitionists of the North, has been quite successful in organizing systematically the emigration, and hundreds of free colored families, shipped by his care, within the past two years, have settled on the rich lands of Hayti, where they now live happy, enjoying a certain, peaceful prosperity, and by the influence of their example, reclaiming that rich soil and installing the indolent Haytians to a life of industry and enterprise, the best calculated to secure their future welfare as a people, let alone the moral reform and happy social influences which are sure to result therefrom.

We have looked at this movement of emigration only so far as it concerns the people of Hayti, without entering into distinctions of races in speculating upon the more or less capacity of the negro for self government—that is their own business and not ours, we are stating facts, not discussing them. But we must not overlook another consideration brought home to us—the question of this emigration desirable for the people of our State. We believe it is, and the same opinion is entertained in other places in the South. Now more than ever the question of the presence of blacks in our midst is uncertain, gives rise to constant suspicions, which cause us annoyance and makes their position alike painful and unsettled. Between the white planter and the black slave they are ill at ease and cannot cease to be so. Their place is not among us. Nor are they pleased with the life of the free States; they need our Southern clime and far from it they cannot live content; we have frequent instances of southern free blacks emigrating to the North, and after a few years seeking to return to their old homes, and when the laws debarred them from entering their native state as freemen, we have seen petitions for to become slaves rather than be shut out from their dear plantation life. Now, Hayti offers them a southern climate and a rich soil, fertile not only in all the productions of the South, but in others too numerous to mention, that make of that island a Garden of Eden. There, if they are industrious in their habits and law-abiding, they may enjoy a quiet and happy life, without being by the force of circumstances, or their peculiar condition, an object of distrust.

The emigration has assumed such an importance that a steamer has been placed for the first time in the line between New Orleans and Hayti. The steamship *Jasper* is announced to sail from this port on the number prox. for the ports of St. Marc and Port au Prince. She will continue making regular trips until, as contemplated, she will be bought by the Haytian government.

How Fusion Gets Along in New York.

The New York *Times* of Friday says:

The Republican party is the only organized party in this State to-day. Its opponents are a mere mob—without unity of principle, or of purpose, and without the slightest show of an effective organization. The efforts taken to promote their union has only tended to demoralize them still further. They are united upon no single point of policy or of sentiment, except in hatred of the Republicans; and even that, with four-fifths of the whole mass, is secondary and subordinate to their hatred of each other. They are, under such circumstances, any effective opposition can be made to a well organized, harmonious party, animated by a common purpose, holding the same principles, and stimulated by the prospect of success, is the highest of folly. The fusion committee may set this State down as *certain* to give *Lincoln fifty thousand majority*; and every dollar they spend in the country will *increase* that majority.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, at superior Household goods, Bedsteads, &c., by Gilbert & Sampson Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street.

☞ Auction sale of Household goods at dwelling house No. 142 North Wells street, this morning, by Messrs. Butters & Co., Auctioneers.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a golden day of October's brightest coinage.

COMING EVENTS.—One week from to-day tells the story, but then 'tell be a twice told tale.

KANSAS AID.—The Cushman concerts in aid of the Kansas settlers take place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evening next.

SOME APPLES.—The Michigan Central trains have brought in from Michigan within the past month 30,000 barrels of apples.

NOT INSURED.—The loss at Lill & Diversey's brewery was wholly uninsured. The disaster will not interfere with the business of the firm.

WIDE AWAKE.—The ball of Company C, West Side Wide Awakes, at West Market Hall this evening, deserves attention and a liberal turn out. This Club has done gallant service and deserves to be appreciated and sustained.

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER.—Colby, No. 118 Randolph street, has a fresh supply of Miss Gilbert's Career, at retail trade prices, unless the purchaser desires a gift. The same rule prevails in all purchases from his stock.

POLICE.—Market dull, quotations nominal. Whisky seems to move easy, and at taker's option. Freights to the lockup very light. Several were reported in yesterday's Police Court, free on board. If there is anything else afloat it is on private terms. The market may be quoted flat, a circumstance which may be construed to flatter our community.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.—One of the sufferers from the famine in Kansas owns two lots in Ellithorpe's Addition to Blue Island. He will sell them very low. E. R. Bowen, No. 20 Clark street, is authorized to resell the property. Who wishes to invest a few dollars in this way, and furnish a worthy family with the means of getting through the winter?

A GOOD TIME COMING.—The Excelsior Wide Awakes, Capt. Sam. B. Raymond, give a noble entertainment at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening next. The Light Guard and Great Western Bands are engaged for the occasion. The boys have wisely decided on giving two separate and distinct entertainments—a vocal and instrumental concert at 7½ o'clock, and a promenade concert at 10 o'clock, so that parties can attend either or both, as suits their inclination.

SAD GUNNING ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Henry Hamilton, son of Col. R. J. Hamilton, suffered a painful and dangerous accident at Calumet on Saturday last while on a gunning excursion. He was in a skiff with a son of O. S. Hubbard and the two were returning when Hamilton attempted to draw his piece toward him by the muzzle when the hammer catching, it exploded, lodging the shot in his side and abdomen. A special train was sent to convey him to this city and he now lies in a critical condition.

THE WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—The tracks will be laid along West Water street as soon as the tunnels are completed, which will be in time for the late fall and winter traffic. The several companies will retain their own freight stations elsewhere and use the Union Depot grounds only for transfer, freight facilities, and the Great Union Depot Passenger House. These structures will be commenced early next season. The citizens of the West Side are justly jubilant over the present promise of this great enterprise.

☞ How much longer will you purchase and use impure or inferior Saleratus? A good, perfectly pure and reliable Saleratus will cost you no more than the other. The next time you may require to purchase Saleratus, get a package of that manufactured by De Land & Co., and we are confident that you will be greatly pleased with it. It is for sale by most grocers and storekeepers, and the principal grocers wholesale it. Manufactured by D. B. De Land & Co., at the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y. Sold at wholesale, by the wholesale grocers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE LADIES' CITY MISSION.

Anniversary Exercises.

A deeply interesting occasion to a large audience assembled, was the Anniversary of the Ladies' City Mission at Clark Street M. E. Church on Sunday afternoon last. The Society is made up of ladies connected with the several churches in this denomination in the city, and has been the means of much good in this community since its organization. It is based on the sound principle that *material aid* is a very good accompaniment to a care for souls. That there is very much of gospel in a loaf of bread, and that religious instruction and benefit may walk into a destitute family circle on a leg of veal, or a plump ham. In other words, that a person is never in a better condition to hear the truth than when warmed, and fed, and clothed.

More seriously stated, the good almoners of the Ladies' City Mission consider it their duty to minister both to the souls and bodies of our suffering poor, and have thus been among the most active of our Chicago workers in the cause of Christian benevolence.

The anniversary meeting was attended by a concourse that well filled the large audience room. Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, presided, and Rev. H. Whitehead was chosen Secretary.

The opening religious exercises were conducted by Rev. E. M. Boring.

The annual report of the Secretary, and the reports of Rev. G. Fellows and Thos. Maddy, city missionaries, were read. From these it would appear that, owing to the difficulty in obtaining financial aid, the operations of the Society have been somewhat curtailed during the past year. The missionaries have proved themselves faithful, visiting from house to house, cheering the desponding, warning the wayward and abandoned, and relieving the destitute. The Society hope much from the appointment of Rev. W. F. Stewart, late pastor of Clark St. M. E. Church, as their City Missionary during the coming year.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, the late earnest and zealous pastor of Clark-street M. E. Church, now the City Missionary of the Society, then took the stand and made a brief but effective address. He referred to the position and aims of the Society, and traced its origin back to an association of the ladies of the congregation of Clark-street Church, at first for the raising of means to pay a church debt, thence extending their operations, and calling into its association the ladies connected with other churches, until its present position and scope was developed. He referred briefly but effectively to the results already reached in the little

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, the newly appointed pastor of Clark-street M. E. Church, followed in a most eloquent and able address, to which we regret that our space allows us to do no justice. It was one of the happiest efforts of its class to which we have ever listened, and speaks well both for the head and heart of this clergyman, who is an acquisition of value to the pulpit talent of our city.

The following Board of Officers was then announced for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Wm. Wheeler.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Leonard.
Secretary—Mrs. T. M. Eddy.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. M. Farwell.

MANAGERS.

Clark street Church—Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Hamilton.
Methodist Church—Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Brainard, Mrs. Gage.
Indiana Street Church—Mrs. Goss, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Hollister, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Stratton.
Wabash Avenue Church—Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. McIntosh, Miss Farwell, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Brewster.
Des Plaines Street Church—Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Huntoon, Mrs. Reaves.
West Side Church—Mrs. Brown, Brown, Mrs. Bent, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Bond.

Garrett Biblical Institute.

This prosperous Theological School commences its anniversary to-day. The examination of classes will continue till Thursday noon. At 2 P. M. Thursday, Dr. Dempster will address the Senior class on the occasion of their graduating. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of Chicago, gives the address to the Societies this evening; and Bishop Simpson will deliver the Annual Sermon to-morrow evening. These public exercises will be held in the Methodist Church at Evanston.

This Institution numbers seventy-one students in its several classes for the year now closing. Its students have come from the Eastern and Southern as well as from these Western States. It is found to be a happy arrangement that the scholastic year begins on the first of March and ends on the first of November; affording thus four months of the winter for the students to earn by teaching sufficient to meet the whole expense of the year. The forest shades and breezes of Evanston make the summer months delightful to residents and favorable to the pursuits of the student.

All the Institutions in that most delightful suburb are in a very prosperous condition.

JOHN SMITH.—John, you were drunk on Saturday, and disgraced your family. John, you were fined $1.00 and costs in the Police Court, and not having the spondulicks about you, were sent Bridewell, John, and the Smiths may find you there. We are often appealed to, John, and in a manner that would move hearts far more flinty than ours, to suppress bars, and spare the feelings of friends. But you have been up too often, and a Roman firmness across us, as we seize our pen to write your name in full—*John Smith.*

What a past has been yours, John; a checkered life, aye, "criss-crossed," as the schoolboy phrase is. We remember when you were a minister and preached gravely and well; and a tin peddler with your clattering van waking the echoes of lone country roads; and a mariner, with a "home on the rolling deep," and a gait equally rolling on shore; and a missionary to the Hindoos; and then a rag mass; and a bellows maker; a rowdy fireman; a saint in blue coat and bright buttons; a member of the legal profession; a cow doctor; a doctor of divinity—John Smith, what have you not been? And now you are pursuing your mineralogical studies in Bridewell. John, we will be glad to see you when you are through with your present course, and particularly if is on private terms. The market may be quoted flat, a circumstance which may be construed to flatter our community.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—We do not refer here to the enterprise of publishing, but of circulating the teeming products of printer's ink and steam presses and in this field few can take rank with, and none precedence of L. N. Shearer, of New York, the projector of the fast Newspaper train. He has just made arrangements with the Michigan Southern Railroad, and by his manager on that line, C. Shaver, will attend to the speedy circulation by express of the newspaper issues both local and general. It will be of great advantage both to residents in Michigan and Indiana and to the newspaper men who desire to seek readers among the same.

THE FISHER-STONE CASE.—The day, yesterday, was chiefly occupied by the examination of Prof. White, of Buffalo, summoned by the defence. From its nature the faculty are watching closely the hearing, and many of our resident physicians pass much of the day in the Court room. As far as the jury are concerned, it is much like towing them into a wide sea of medical lore, and then leaving them to find their way out by their own swimming. Or like swearing a whole medical library and then locking them into the room with it. "Who shall decide where doctors disagree? *Nous verrons*, we shall see.

THAT BEETS ALL.—Think of a member of the beet order of the vegetable kingdom reaching the amplitudinous figure of *thirty-seven pounds!* No wonder it grew red in the face. Hinge enough to be cut into slats, or, as a unit, for a monument to a departed vegetarian. And yet that beet is in our sanctum, up two pair of stairs, without a tackle. The tenant below swears that he will move out unless the impending doom of *Mangel Wurtzel* be removed. It was raised in the garden of Judge Clark, near the village of Crown Point, Ind. It comes into us as huge and heavy as an Indians majority for Lincoln. Who will beat that beet?

NEW MUSIC.—From the old established house of Oliver Ditson & Co. of Boston, we have new and choice music, their latest issues. They come to us through the Chicago house of H. M. Higgins, No. 117 Randolph street, as follows:

"Janet's Choice," a ballad. "Never Mind," song. "Why should Memory's Iron Finger?" "Marie Waltz and Albert Edward Quadrille." "Autumn Fruits."

How IT HAPPENED.—The child was left in the room for an instant, a lighted lamp on the table, ditto books and papers, and sewing materials, in short the varied disarray of matters not unusual in families. "Leaves have their time to fall," and that was the reason of the crash that came, for the boy, a lively four year old, got upon the table leaf; try it yourself, and you will understand that on pure philosophical principles there were table-tipings right away. Down came lamp, papers, pamphlets, sewing materials, child, the former broken. And then ma'am —— why a bright flame of course, child burned to a crisp, house with difficulty saved, a terrible item in the papers, another warning against that horrible burning fluid——not at all, madam. The lamp was filled with kerosene, and only oiled the carpet. The room, when the family rushed in, was vocal, for the boy was scared, but otherwise as dark as a wolf's mouth, or the political prospects of Stephen A. Douglas. The child —phew the boy was able in five minutes time to be soundly spanked and put to bed, which would not have been true, had your son tipped over your table with your family powder magazine alight upon the top of it. Why will you use burning-fluid? We prefer to put the case in this way, pointed with a fact as it is, than to tell how an interesting, promising, &c., got burned to death. It is gratifying to notice that kerosene is replacing burning-fluid—in many families. There is more than usual satisfaction in the change effected in one family we wot of, for reasons stated.

PRESENTATIONS.—We think the Board of Education have done a good thing in the resolution elsewhere given, touching this matter of Presentations, which should long age have been presented as a nuisance, a crying evil, which has descended from having been once perhaps a pretty compliment, to a present ridiculous farce, an exaction upon the donors, a trammel upon recipients. We like school teachers and their mission, but don't believe either helped or benefitted when giving of presents has become habitual, and a matter of course; when it becomes a matter of duty that children in pinafores shall go hunting after gold pencils, and babes from A, B, C, to cheap on rosewood writing desks, and canes. The Board of Education have said it and in a timely way, that it is not entailed upon our scholars to get up donations to parting teachers. The Board dock the entail. If any of the pupils are so disagreed by us as to make them feel chapfallen and wolf gnaw on their damask cheeks" and interfere with their appetite for apple-pie, why, they may relieve themselves as heretofore, but the Board discourage it. The Board say, don't do it, children, and so do we.

LAST OBSEQUIES.—The funeral of the late Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, took place at his residence on West Van Buren street, on Sunday afternoon, and called out a very large concourse of citizens. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Mr. Burton, Rector of the Church of the Atonement.

At the same hour as the above, the last tributes of respect were paid to the remains of the late Henry L. Forrest, late of Forrest Brothers, from his residence on Edina Place. The services were performed by Rev. Mr. Hibbard, of New Jerusalem Church.

LOST.—See advertisement of gold cross lost. It being valued highly as a keepsake, the finder will not only be rewarded as stated in advertisement, but in addition, will receive the thanks of the owner, by returning to this office.

FIRES.

FIRE ON SOUTH WELLS STREET.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in a liquor establishment on the corner of Wells and Harrison street. It was easily extinguished with small loss.

FIRE ON NORTH CLARK STREET.—A fire broke out in an unoccupied building near the corner of Clark and Huron street about day break yesterday morning. Easily extinguished with small loss.

INQUESTS.

THE BODY OF MISS ANNA GARTH RECOVERED.—We stated in our last issue that attempts were made on Saturday to recover the body of a female, supposed to be one of the victims of the Lady Elgin. The same was finally recovered and has been fully identified as that of the lamented sister of Wm. Garth, Miss Anna, the last to be recovered of that ill-fated family. It was taken from the water, as we learn, by Messrs. R. I. Curtis, Geo. S. Kesler, George H. Crocker and Wm. Crocker, and by them brought to shore, John B. Drake of the Tremont House, identified the body by a description which was left with him by the sister of the deceased. The body was in a good state of preservation, with the exception of the face. The remains have been properly cared for and the friends notified by telegraph, and will be in this city to-day. The remains of Mrs. Garth are at Evanston and both will be sent for interment to their late home in Paris, Ky. For the recovery of these bodies $1,000 reward for each, was offered by the relatives.

IDENTIFIED.—The body No. 161 of Inquests on Saturday has been identified as that of Mary Spellin, a servant girl belonging to the Newhall House in Milwaukee.

UNKNOWN.—The following inquests on unknown dead were held yesterday:

No. 168.—Body of an unknown girl, found two miles north of the Lake View House; entirely destitute of clothing; on finger, a heavy chased silver ring; apparently about ten or twelve years of age.

No. 169.—Body of an unknown man found near the Calumet Light House; five feet seven inches in height, blue military coat with buff facings, light blue pants with yellow stripe, white figured Marseilles vest, brass buttons on the same; was provided with rings, cotton and linen bosom, merino undershirt, cotton drawers, blue woolen socks, small trunk key and piece of lead pencil with bone top.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In the United States Circuit Court for this District, the following rule was yesterday adopted: Hereafter on or before the first day of every term, notice shall be given to the Clerk, by the parties, of their counsel or attorney's, in cases then pending on the law side of the Court, of any and every case which they may desire to have tried during that session ordered thereupon it shall be the duty of the Clerk to make out a Trial List of all such cases, and no other cause on the docket will be called by the Court or tried at that term except by consent.

The following is the first day of every term of the U. S. Circuit.

The first Monday of March.
The first Monday of May.
The first Monday of July.
The first Monday of October.
The *third* Monday of December.

The Monroe Street Circumlocution.

Editors Tribune:

GENTLEMEN—Cannot the Common Council be prevailed upon to finish the grading of Monroe and Dearborn streets and access the expense upon the property owners benefitted? Why delay until the freezing months of winter, when an ordinance has been already passed for the Street Commissioner to contract the work? The 15th of October was the time fixed upon by the Council for the Commissioners to act, yet nothing is done.

The sewer on Fort Dearborn is now ready for occupancy; but unless some action is specially taken by property holders, or by the city, it will be almost impossible for the mail wagons, much less for poor bipedal animals, to reach the government building in safety.

One week's energetic work would construct the area walls yet unfinished and bring this thing to grade; and the labor of another week would complete the grade of the respective streets.

Shall not something be done at once? The serious inconvenience and pecuniary loss are at present greatly felt by many residents of

MONROE STREET.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Education.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1860.

Present—Messrs. Dore, Hoard, Hayes, Mosier, Ward, Newberry, Foster, Steele, Raven and Carpenter.

Absent—Messrs. Bass, Sheahan, Taft, Sturtevant and Higginson.

The minutes of the last meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Ward, Chairman of the Committee on buildings and grounds, reported, that in accordance with the orders of the Board, the Committee had made the following improvements:

Scammon School.—Repairing roof and painting, $178.26.

Foster School.—Roofing, repairing cornice, and introducing water, $381.45.

Moseley School.—Fencing, cutting new doors in basement, and introducing water, $502.09.

Newberry School.—Fencing and painting, $208.

Ogden School.—Fencing, $196.17.

Mr. Ward presented a petition from Mr. Dunn and others, respecting the improvement of the grounds around the Skinner School.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, it was voted that Mr. Dunn and others have permission to make any improvements on the grounds of the Skinner School that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds may approve.

Mr. Hayes offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the Board

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

THE JOHN M. WILSON FORGERY.

Elsewhere we publish a full and complete refutation of the John M. Wilson forgery, which, after having been played out in the Eastern and Middle States, has been introduced into Middle Illinois by the leaders of the Democracy. It is one of the vilest and most shameless frauds that has been attempted to be palmed off upon the public during the canvass by the slavery propagandists, and we especially direct the attention of our friends of the Centre to the proof of its utter falsity.

ABUSE OF HESING.

Messrs. Bolters and Democrats: If Mr. Hesing is not a fit man to be made Sheriff of Cook county, out with it and tell the people what he has done that he should be defeated; but, in the name of decency, don't fight behind the bush any more—maligning him in secret, anonymous circulars, and small his reputation on the street in vague and lying generalities. You oppose him—a man of ability, a man of energy, a man of character, and a Republican who has done good service—because he is a German. That's it. Now stop beating about the bush and tell the true reason at once.—Say, "D—n the Dutchman!" and have done with it. Be frank if you cannot be decent.

IF NOT NOW—WHEN!

The sum of the many threats of disunion is this: "Do you, men of the North—you "who are an immense majority of the "people of this country—elect whomsoever "we of the South—a minority—please to "point out, or we will break up the govern-"ment and set up for ourselves. We don't "care for your constitutional privileges, or "the former right of the majority to rule, "and the duty of the minority to submit—"don't care a copper! We inaugurate a "new condition of affairs, and it is yours to "acquiesce!"

That's what all this gabble means. Now when, Mr. Doughface, will the impudence of this demand and this threat be abated, if you give way now? Will it be next year, or, 1864, or 1868, or any time thereafter during the life of slavery? No! The only way to perpetuate this Union and renew the blessings which flow from it, is to elect a Republican President now, and cut disunion off at the knees. Or do you propose always to cringe like a slave when the whip cracks, and make haste to do the bidding of your masters, for fear of a blow? If so, it is time for the North to begin to talk of separation and of independence. Better anything than a Democracy in which the majority have no rights—in which the voters, like the soldiers of Napoleon after the *coup d'etat*, give their suffrages to whomsoever our masters command. The men of the North are not cowards, and we believe they still love liberty for themselves at least. Let them resent this attempt, first to frighten, and then to dragoon them, into a surrender of their constitutional rights! Now or never!

THE DISUNION HOWL.

The blatherumskites who are ringing changes on the certain dissolution of the Union, as a consequence of Lincoln's election, are practising merely on the credulity of the Northern public. For any cause which will arise, the South cannot afford disunion. At any time, the results of a movement in that direction would be attended with wide-spread and extraordinary financial disaster; but now the consequences to her would be appalling. The South is poor; in spite of her recent large crops and the high prices of cotton, her expenses have outrun her receipts. As in the Northwest in 1856, prosperity has stimulated extravagance, and instead of treasuring up the proceeds of her crops, they have been spent, not in permanent and remunerative improvements, but in riotous living. For the last three years she has afforded the principal market for the gimcrackery and gewgawery of the foreign workshops, for the tobaccos of Cuba, the wines, brandies and silks of France, the pianos, haberdashery and Yankee notions of the North. She has always had a slovenly, hand-to-mouth way of living. Log-cabins with dirt or puncheon floors; but plenty of race-horses and dueling pistols for the women, showy jewelry and flashy silks for the women, and a wasteful, riotous way of living for all—these are characteristics of Southern domestic economy. Such savings as have been made have been invested in niggers at enormous prices, and they are commodities which have no available or commercial value, because they are not merchantable any where out of the Slave States. Unlike the herds of sheep, cattle and horses of the North and West, the contents of our immense granaries, the products of our mines, small workshops and great manufacturing establishments, they are valued out of all but Southern markets; and even in these, as soon as the first note of disunion is sounded, slave property will become restive, and in price take a downward shoot from which no whips will drive it back. To raise cotton to buy more niggers, and to buy more niggers to raise more cotton, has been the aim of all Southern men—saving enough out of the margins all around to live in a semi-barbarous way at home, and to make an annual splurge in some city or watering place at the North.

Such is the ordinary economy and ordinary condition of the Slave States, just as soon as one get away from the border which divides them from the West and North. But this year the South is unusually poor. She has a short crop of cotton and little or no corn; but she has enormous debts which are pressing upon her banks, her merchants and her planters. Her exports must be light, and her imports of food unusually heavy. In many extensive districts famine stares her slaves in the face, and is pinching the poor whites as they were never pinched before. The revulsion—the time for settlement and payment—has come. The luxuries and extravagances of the four or six past years must be atoned for, and the penalty will be just that which any of the Northwest began to pay in 1857, and which is not all exacted yet.

The politicians of the South are not fools. In all their apparent madness there is an admirable method. With each a state of their domestic matters, though their people were all prepared for the fatal step which is to take them out of the Union, they would not venture upon the trial now. They have not the means to make good their pretensions. A peaceable disunion is impossible. No administration could or would permit a defiance of the laws to pass with-out an attempt to enforce them with all the means at its command; and that attempt would bring on a collision. How is the South to sustain the shock? Where are the munitions of war? Where is her navy? Where are her armies and her powder mills? Where are her artisans to create the material resources of a single campaign? And, lastly, where are guaranty of credit with which, when money fails, successful rebellion is to be carried on?

With all her boasting, the South is weaker and never was more unprepared for disunion than she is to-day. We say nothing of the danger to arise from her slave population—four negroes to six white men—for soon as a blow is struck and the hand of Federal power is withdrawn. That would be fearful and uncontrollable; but we throw it out of the count and look at her as if made up of white men alone. She will not, for any provocation that Lincoln will give, venture upon the rocks upon which her fire-eating leaders are urging her. Prudence and common sense forbid. The masses of her people, like the people of the North, have no appetite for civil strife. Their have an interest in the perpetuity of the government and the upholding of the Union laws. They want no war. Let us adopt a high cry; and as long as they see that no harm to them is intended, no force can compel them to revolt. They are not extremists—are not fanatics. Their newspapers may roar and their politicians may howl; but we should as soon take the ravings of the Chicago *Times* and the rebellowings of Jim Allen as indicative of popular sentiment of Illinois, as the diatribes of the New Orleans *Picayune* and the impudence of Yancey be evidences of the opinion of the South. Until disunion is resolved upon the conservative opinion will not be heard. It has now nothing to talk about. It is content and, because content, silent. Rouse it up by an attempt to break up this government because a minority cannot rule, and it would soon make Yancey and his tribe take to their holes.

No, there is no fear of such a calamity as disunion. Admit that there is widespread alarm through the slaveholding States—that the objects of Republicanism are grossly misunderstood—that the ultraists of the radical Abolition school are regarded as types of Republican opinion—that there is a small but active and loud-mouthed gang of slave-holding conspirators who are pushing on their people to treason—still there is no danger. When the campaign is ended, the excitement will abate, and the alarms of politicians struggling for victory and power will subside, and the people will have an opportunity to look calmly at what is before them. When that time comes, all thoughts of disunion will be abandoned. The row is nothing but an electioneering dodge.

The Cleveland Plaindealer's Prediction.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, edited by J. W. Gray, decapitated Postmaster and Douglas worshipper, came out in its campaign issue of Saturday before the election, (Oct. 6,) with the following stirring appeal and prediction, displayed in hand-bill type, and embellished with a large Shanghai:

THIS IS THE VOICE THAT CROWS IN THE HOUR!

DEMOCRATS! DAYLIGHT IS BREAKING!

OCTOBER ELECTIONS AT HAND!

Ohio votes October 9th.
Indiana votes October 9th.
Pennsylvania votes October 9th.

One Vote in October is Worth Two in November.

As go these States in October, so they go in November,

and as these States go, so go
NEW YORK, ILLINOIS, NEW JERSEY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, and

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

DEMOCRATS! Do you hear that! Pull every string and poll every vote you can in October, and the Presidential battle is won! The same increased vote we have had in Maine will carry all these States.

A full vote in October insures a certain Victory in November!

For once, Gray told the truth! As went those States on the 9th of October, so they will go on November 6th; so will New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Oregon, California, New England, the Northwest, and the "Presidential Election."

Who will Dissolve the Union?

The Chicago *Times and Herald* professes to be very much alarmed that if Lincoln is elected, the Union will be dissolved!

Will that sheet inform us who it is that is going to dissolve it, in the event it names? Is it the Democracy? Or is it the Bell party? Certainly it is not the Republican party. These are all staunch Union parties and have not a disunionist among them; as Douglas himself has declared. It must, then, be the "Danites" that propose to rend the Union from turet to foundation. But does the *Times and Herald* believe that the other three great parties, all combined, will not be able to cope with the little Danite faction, or such of them as undertake to play the part of traitors? These Danites must be worse than Beauregards and Sanzpeys, to go, however, that the Republicans, aided by the Bell-ringers and "My Great Principle," and armed with hemp and Sharp's shooting irons, will be able to maintain the Union during Lincoln's administration. At all events, they are going to elect him. They are bound to find out how many disunionists there are in the country.

Douglas says that the Breckinridge party are less hostile to the Republicans than to the Squatterites. Which we guess is quite true. A family quarrels are the bitterest of contentions. What guaranty has the *Times and Herald* that, if Douglas should be elected, the Danites would not attempt to dissolve the Union? Is not the danger quite as great as in case Lincoln is elected? Certainly it is. Therefore, there is no more peril to the Union in going for Lincoln than for Douglas.

Du Page Lincoln Rangers.

This fine Company had a grand time and a grand rally on Friday last. A large number of gentlemen, each with his lady, all uniformed and mounted, and with a good band marched to Naperville, a distance of seven miles, and then sat down to a dinner which was enlivened with sentiments, songs and speeches. Returning, they galloped back in fine order to the place of meeting, and listened with many others to the doctrines of Republicanism till dark from J. D. Ward, Esq., of Chicago. As they passed along they were greeted with shouts, and in turn seemed to set the hearts of the people on fire with their songs and huzzas.

The Rangers intend to make Du Page the banner town of Will County, and they now number among their active friends and members some who never did vote for a Republican ticket, but will now vote for Lincoln.

This Company were here at the Seward reception with forty mounted men, and were credited to Naperville. They were at Joliet with their ladies and wrongly credited to Plainfield. Success to the Du Page Rangers.

The West in Congress.

It will require about 125,000 persons for each member of Congress under the new census. As the population of Ohio is 2,339,502, she will get twenty members with a large unrepresented fraction. The state of Michigan is 750,000, which will give her six members of Congress instead of four, as at present. Wisconsin will also get six; she now has three. Iowa will be entitled to five members, with a chance for a sixth. Indiana will probably gain one member. She has now eleven.

Illinois will be entitled to thirteen members, with a fair chance for fourteen. She has now nine.

Minnesota, whose population is 180,000, will lose a member, and have, for the next ten years, one instead of two Congressmen; though to-day she has population enough for two. The census is based on the number of inhabitants in the State on the first day of June, 1860:

Missouri will gain two members. She has seven now, and will have nine hereafter. Placing the Western States in tabular form, the representation for the next ten years, as compared with the last decade, will be as follows:

	1850.	1860.
Ohio	21	20
Indiana	11	11
Illinois	9	13
Michigan	4	6
Wisconsin	3	6
Minnesota	1	1
Iowa	2	5
Missouri	7	9
Total	59	73

Gain—thirteen members.

The West will be a power in the councils of the nation hereafter.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The day after the receipt of the news of the Pennsylvania election here, *forty-seven* letters addressed to his "Excellency" Abe Lincoln were, we are told, deposited in the postoffice here for transmission to the rail-splitter. Wonder if the writers want a job.—*N. Y. True Delta.*

Hazelwood, Alexander county, that the glorious Republican victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, has had a most beneficial effect in the strongholds of Democracy—Alexander and Pulaski counties. The people argue "If these two old Democratic States, Pennsylvania and Indiana, have given such overwhelming Republican majorities, is it not reasonable to suppose that they understand what genuine Democracy is." The result is that the Republican party are gaining accessions every day. John E. Neal, a Breckinridge orator, addressed the voters of Hazelwoods few days since, and at the conclusion, three rousing cheers were given for Old Abe. Republican meetings are being held in the two counties named almost every day. Until this campaign, never a thing as a Republican meeting was unknown in that part of our State.

—The different factions opposed to the election of Lincoln in Massachusetts fired upon Hon. Thos. E. Clifford, a few days since, as the fusion candidate for Governor; but to their horror, Andrew Lawrence, the Bell-Everett candidate, refused to withdraw, and their bi went all into the fire.

—In the time of setting out blossoms at the Naval Academy the present year, to a man at Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, who enters for a five years course. The free, secessionary does not think the Union is safe for that period.

YATES IN DOUGLAS COUNTY.

2,500 Republicans in Council.

The People all Rising for "Old Abe."

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

TUSCOLA, Ill., Oct. 26, 1860.

This has been a glorious day for Douglas county. Our town has been thronged all day with live Republicans, come to see and hear "DICK YATES," and they did see and hear him, and all have been satisfied—will be satisfied to vote for him on the 6th of November. Yates made a good, plain, sensible and conservative speech; and never has there been so many people gathered together in this county before.

When the hard-fisted yeomanry began to leave town, the whole prairie, so faras the eye could reach, was literally alive with teams for at least one hour. In the evening, about one hundred Wide-Awakes paraded the streets, and made the welkin ring with shouts for YATES and LINCOLN. Although the evening was rainy and unpleasant, the Court House was crammed with anxious Republicans to hear speakers from abroad.

You can set down Douglas county all right for the 6th of November. Hundreds and thousands of Douglas men are coming over to Lincoln, since the elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana. They see that there is no possible chance for Judge Douglas, and they prefer honest "Old Abe" to Breckinridge or Lane. But there's work to be done in the few days left us. Let every Republican work, day and night—work for the sake of his country and his posterity.

Tour in Southern Illinois Completed.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 26, 1860.

We left Greenville on Tuesday afternoon immediately after the meeting, and were indebted to our enthusiastic young Republican friend, Mr. J. G. Blanchard, for a very pleasant ride of twenty miles to Vandalia. Here we met Dr. McCurdy and other friends, and from them learned that the good cause is gaining rapidly in Fayette. The Democratic majority will be reduced to mere nominal figures, if, indeed, they get any majority at all. Some of the Republicans have strong hopes of carrying the county.

Our meeting at Pana was postponed till evening, and as other speakers were to be present, our friends there excused us, and we went down to Centralia, where we met the Hon. D. K. Carter of Ohio. In the evening the large hall was densely crowded, and Mr. Carter made one of his most eloquent and convincing speeches. From his crushing logic on the Territorial question there was no possible escape, and his wit and scorching sarcasm kept his audience in the best of humor, and were frequently received with tremendous applause. He was followed by Mr. Bross of Chicago, Hon. Henry Grove of Peoria, and Wm. Hunter Esq., of Cairo. Mr. Grove made a capital speech, and the facts detailed by Mr. Hunter in regard to the "rotten-egg" demonstrations of the Cairo Democracy in the early part of the canvass proved that such arguments have a most damaging effect upon the parties who rely upon them for success. The meeting was continued till a late hour, and the liveliest enthusiasm was maintained throughout its entire progress. Centralia will give a handsome majority for Lincoln.

On Thursday morning we rode down to Cairo, and had a capital time, socially, with D. J. Baker, Jr., Esq., and several other warm-hearted and active Republicans; and our Democratic friends, whose acquaintance we made in '56, also received us with great cordiality. That "picture" of the first and only Republican meeting held in Cairo in the Fremont campaign, in which the writer hereof holds the principal place, with his half a score of white men and two niggers as auditors, was an object of great interest and a little amusement. The "notice" of said picture in connection with our meeting in the evening by our genial friend, Hon. M. Harrell, of the *Gazette*, is duly appreciated. He is down on our list for a reciprocity of favors whenever the opportunity shall offer. The Court House was nearly filled in the evening to hear a discussion of Republican principles, and being a little "noise and confusion" from those from whom it was to be expected, the meeting went off very success fully indeed. We were told that a picture was with the "picture" above referred to, and several other leading Democrats, were among our most attentive auditors, and were it not that front seats on the Republican platform are nearly full, and the canvass over, we should almost expect to see them throw up their hats for Lincoln, and escape from the bogus Democracy forever. Altogether the affair was a very different thing from the first Republican meeting held in Cairo in 1856. The Republican vote will be increased almost fivefold over what it was in the Fremont campaign. There is hope for the most Southern city in the Free States, for if Republicanism continues to make equal progress, in a few years Cairo will take rank with Chicago on the side of Republican freedom.

During the past two years Cairo has made steady and substantial improvements. If we mistake not, we heard that the census shows a population of 2,500, and new buildings and general appearance of the city are improving. The Illinois Central Railroad is doing a very large and increasing business. To B. R. Abbott, Esq., the general agent here, we are indebted for much important information on this subject. Some 600 tons of freight are daily going south and 500 coming north. The amount coming north is increasing and will continue to do so for several months to come. It is really surprising to see the car loads of potatoes from Davenport, Iowa, four from the Bureau, sent from even as far north as Galena, hay from nearly every part of the State, dry goods and merchandize from Chicago, all seeking a Southern market. The trade between the Northwest and the South is increasing rapidly, and the Illinois Central Railroad is destined very soon to show by its vast receipts how wisely it has been located to foster and develop this trade. It is yet in its infancy. Ten years hence will show an increase of freight most sanguine would scarce dare to anticipate. B.

OLD WHITESIDE MOVING.

Great Demonstration at Sterling—Speeches by John P. Hale, J. F. Farnsworth, and others.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, Whiteside Co., Ill., Oct. 26, 1860.

Yesterday was a day that old Whiteside will ever remember. The bright and smiling skies of heaven ushered in one of the loveliest days that ever dawned upon any people, and scarcely had the frosts of autumn yielded to the gentle rays of the sun, ere our streets began to be filled with the honest portion of our county, the farmers feeling that this was a fitting time to close up the campaign.

By every train large delegations arrived from abroad, accompanied by bands of music and appropriate banners. Large delegations arrived from every direction during the day. One deserves especial attention, as it was got ten up by Joel Harvey, Esq., of Empire. It consisted of a monster wagon capable of carrying 100 people, and was drawn by nineteen yoke of cattle. The wagon was made from large wheeled carts spliced together, and was covered with flags, banners, and good live Republican voters. It created much excitement as it passed through our streets.

Fulton City was well represented by a splendid company of Wide Awakes, bands of music, banners, &c., and their superior drill exhibits the care and attention they have received at the hands of their worthy officers. Dixon, Polo, and other towns were well represented by large companies of Wide Awakes and citizens.

At 24 o'clock the monster procession moved to the stand on the public square, where E. N. KIRK, Esq., presided, introduced that illustrious son of free labor, Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire.

He made a speech of two hours, and such a speech never was heard within the limits of the good old county of Whiteside. Those who have heard him often, say that it was the greatest, happiest, and most eloquent effort of his life. It has done the cause good. Democrats are desponding; the doubtful ones are converted to "Old Abe," and the republicans feel anxious to have election come, when they can render a verdict of *"guilty"* against the prostituted Democracy of this county.

The speech was frequently interrupted by long and continued applause, and bouquets without number were showered at his feet at the conclusion of his masterly speech.

Hon. J. F. Farnsworth was introduced, and made one of his telling speeches, and handled the Democracy without gloves. In the evening the meeting convened at Wallace Hall, and was addressed by J. W. North, J. V. H. Judd, Prof. Fay, and David McCartney, Esq., and others.

At dark, as if by magic, the whole city was illuminated, and presented a magnificent appearance. Among the most beautiful illuminations were the residences of E. N. Kirk, Esq., Mayor Mason, and S. S. Patterson, Esq., who by their good taste made their houses appear like the good fire, twenty feet square. Several hundred Wide Awakes paraded our streets, headed by several bands of music and shouts rent the air.

Our people are under many obligations to the good city of Chicago for favors rendered by her citizens. You evidently think your W's and "P" of the Wide Awake Club of West Chicago, and in mass meeting passed a resolution to that effect with great cheers.

The concert in attendance is variously estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000.

We desire to thank the State Central Committee for their kindness in our behalf, and in the good cause, and the *Chicago Tribune* for the fearless manner in which it has held the balance of power aloof from the trade-ing influences of all parties and persons.

Yours, truly,
X.

ANOTHER OFFER.

PRAIRIE GROVE, Oct. 27, 1860.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In Friday's TRIBUNE I see a bet of $100 offered by A. B. C. that Lincoln will poll a larger vote in the United States than Douglas, and he invites Democrats to take the bet or stop blowing about the "sectionalism" of Lincoln and the "nationality" of Douglas.

I will offer another to the Democracy to test this question of sectionalism: When Jim Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, was in Oregon, Ogle county, a short time since, he said that he "considered slavery a social, moral and political evil." He said it publicly. Now, sirs, I will bet another $100 that if Jim Allen will go to Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida or South Carolina and there repeat the same words, that the Democrats there will *hang him.*

As Jim will not be wanted to fill the gubernatorial chair, his friends may as well make or try to make something out of him.

Address R. B. W., Franklin Grove.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

Lincoln's Election Certain.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 28th.]

"It is universally conceded that, unless the vote of New York can be turned against him, Lincoln's election is inevitable. If we can, then, satisfactorily show, from the facts and circumstances bearing upon the case, that the day has gone by for the reconstruction of New York, we shall all doubt touching the issue of this Presidential contest. This task we now take in hand, as a simple matter of duty to our intelligent readers, and in an act of simple justice to all parties concerned.

Our cotemporaries in behalf of the Union electoral ticket of this State are still contending, from the results of our elections in 1856-'57-'58-'59, that there is a heavy popular majority still existing in the State hostile to the Republican party. We have carefully labored upon the same plausible statistics to encourage the fusion of all the conservative elements of the Commonwealth against Lincoln. But, called to take a dispassionate view of the field, from the suggestive results of these late Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elections, we discover that all our statistics of preceding elections, even as late as 1859, are worthless, utterly worthless. And wherefore? Simply because the disruption of the Democratic party has thrown the whole game into the enemy's hands.

In the way of illustration, let us take the case of Pennsylvania. In 1856 her Presidential vote, in round numbers, was thus divided:

For Mr. Buchanan	230,000
For Mr. Fillmore	82,000
Total anti-Republican vote	312,000
For Colonel Fremont, Republican	147,000
Majority against the Republicans	165,000

Now in this late Pennsylvania election, where there was no organized opposition except a coalition between both factions of the Democracy and the old line Fillmore Whigs and Americans upon Foster for Governor, he should have been elected, according to these figures, by a splendid majority, with liberal allowances in the Democratic camp for all drawbacks on the other side. But look at the actual official results, in round numbers:

For Curtin, Republican	268,000
For Foster, Union Democrat	230,000
Republican majority	32,000

Here we see that Foster, with all the efforts of the Democracy and the Bell-Everett old line Whigs and Americans, barely reaches the Democratic vote for Buchanan of 1856; while it is exceeded in the vote for Curtin by 32,000. These figures are instructive. They exhibit a revolution in the popular vote which is perfectly astounding, and which completely does away with all our figures and statistics of preceding elections.

Consequently, to all concerned demands that this idea that "something may turn up" to redeem New York should be abandoned. New York will not be find Lincoln, and by a large majority, we dare say, than any other State. Lincoln will be elected. There is no use in mincing the matter any longer. We are called upon to look the facts in the face. The best that our Union forces can now do is to save all the odds and ends of the election without the loss of a single vote. Lincoln will be elected, and all parties concerned may as well just now shape their course to that event as to wait till the day after the election.

The John M. Wilson Forgery.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

On the day before the late election in Pennsylvania, a telegraphic despatch from Ohio was sowed broadcast over that State, containing what purported to be a speech lately delivered in Massachusetts by John M. Wilson, a *Lincoln Elector* for said State—said extract consisting of the most beastly and scurrilous abuse of our fellow-citizens of Irish or German birth. So coarse was the foul exhibition of sheer blackguardism we do not remember elsewhere to have read; and, as Gen. Henry Wilson, of Natick, Mass., was announced as advertised to speak at Honesdale the night before that election, the Germans and Irish were very generally assured by the Wilson who had made this brutal speech!

We took occasion to expose the forgery, showing that there was not a word of truth on the Lincoln electoral ticket in Massachusetts—no person of that name being known to the Republicans of that State. And as we understood that the *Courrier des Etats Unis* had given this vile forgery currency among the French-speaking population of the entire Union, we called upon that paper to retract and atone for the injustice it had done.

In reply, the *Courrier* insisted that the speech in question was actually made by a Republican in that State—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, or Rhode Island, we believe, but by some one in *Indiana.* We happen now, to have the evidence required to refute the fabrication in *that* form. We copy the following letter from the last St. Joseph Valley *Register*, edited by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., and published at South Bend, Indiana:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 16, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I notice in last Saturday's *Forum*, a speech purporting to have been made at Salem, Indiana, in 1855, by John M. Wilson, which contains a number of atrocious and insulting attacks on foreigners, and which pretended speech is being used by the Democrats to array our adopted citizens against the Republicans. The same publication was made by the Democratic papers of this State in 1856, and it was time a candidate for State Treasurer; and happened to be at Salem (the very town in which this speech was alleged to have been made) in the fall of 1855, the same John M. Wilson spoke there.

In the very town where it is charged that he made this speech in 1855, *Wilson branded it as a vile forgery, and a wicked fabrication of political opponents.* He also stated the fact before him in that crowded assemblage, hundreds of both parties who had heard his speech in 1855, and *he challenged any man of any party to rise in that house and say he had uttered any such sentiments as those attributed to him.* No one arose to affirm the charge. On the contrary, a number of respectable citizens there *made affidavits, which were published at the time, testifying to the falsity of the whole of the speech, and that it contained no such statement whatever.* Even the Democratic press was a vile forgery, gotten up for political effect; and which, thus exposed and branded as it was on the very spot where it was uttered, received a merited rebuke by the most sanguine would scarce dare to anticipate.

Yours, truly,
JOHN H. HARPER.

—Need we add one word? It seems that the speech which this Mr. Wilson—who was never a Member of Congress nor otherwise eminent—actually *did* make, and which serves as the foundation for the forgery, was made at Salem, Ind., in 1855—that the forgery upon him now circulated obtained currency in 1856 —and that this Mr. Wilson spoke in that year at that very Salem, where this abusive speech was alleged to have been made, and then and there solemnly and publicly declared that he never uttered any aspersion on Adopted Citizens, and dared any one to contradict him, which no one saw fit to do; on the contrary, several respectable citizens of both parties united in testifying that the speech he actually did make there solemnly and publicly denied that he ever uttered any aspersion on Adopted Citizens, and dared any one to contradict him, which no one saw fit to do; on the contrary, several respectable citizens of both parties united in testifying that the speech he actually did make there was entirely unobjectionable, and that the foul forgery which was palmed off upon the public during the canvass by the slavery propagandists, and we especially direct the attention of our friends of the Centre to the proof of its utter falsity.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge Men Represented.

A joint debate was held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 20th inst., between Judge Brien, representing the Bell Electoral ticket; Mr. Whitthorne, candidate for Elector at large, on the Breckinridge platform; and Col. Shackelford, of McMinnville, speaking for Douglas.

Judge Brien opened the debate, and proceeded to a consideration of the record of John Bell, to show that he is "sound upon the goose," saying, in the course of his remarks:

"They ask you to tell what he ever did for mankind? Let me tell you one thing that he did. He is the only man that ever stood up in the Senate of the United States at that time and said that Slavery was *politically, morally and socially right*; an institution for the benefit both of owner and slave, and one that had done more for the happiness and prosperity of the United States, and for the benefit of humanity, than any other. Did you hear a Democrat say that?"

The speech referred to, was made in 1850, when Bell gave his views on the Slavery question in all its varied aspects." There are a few Bell men in this city and State, and we ask them whether they endorse this atheistical sentiment of their candidate? And whether they can retain their self-respect after voting for him? No man or woman can vote who has any business to be in a free State. He should migrate South without delay.

Judge Brien proceeded to develope the issues involved in the canvass as he understood them:

"The Breckinridge party were in favor of secession: What would the South gain by a dissolution of the Union? Where does the Constitution authorize that? Not so much in this State as in the cotton States. Suppose that they succeed in the South in bringing about a peaceable separation of the Union: suppose they should succeed in drawing a line upon those States, between these and more Southern States, and establish, as they greatly desire to do, a Southern confederacy. What would they gain? Look at it for a single moment. What good would they accomplish? They have not got white population enough in all their territory to protect themselves against their slaves if they were invited to insurrection and furnished with the means to carry out that insurrection. They actually depended upon the Middle States and the General Government to maintain and support them in their present position and rights. The *feeling of the civilized world*, as is known to every man that has inquired upon the subject, except in the United States of America, is *against the institution of Slavery.* Suppose, then, you put them with a Southern confederacy, leaving those States north of them, which have all the power, forging war against them, could the Southern States sustain themselves? Yet they had the foolishness to want to throw off the protection of the Government for a mere technical abstraction, as to their 'great constitutional rights.'"

After Judge Brien had concluded, the Douglas candidate took the stand and consumed the most of his time in giving a history of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions.

In reply to the assertion, that support of Douglas is assistance to Bell, he remarked that he did not care to whose benefit it resulted, for bolters should not have disorganized the party; they having done so he was not one to fly the track to continue a wrong. Before Heaven he believed the nomination of John C. Breckinridge to be sectional, and he would not join any such crowd; said he, "I would not touch him with a ten foot pole, if there were no other candidate in the State."

Breckinridge then came in for some attention, merely, however, so far as regards his refusal or neglect to answer the Norfolk questions. He reiterated the charge of Disunionism against his party and his supporters, and closed.

BRECKINRIDGE SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Whitthorne, of Columbia, representing the Breckinridge party, then took the stand. He complained that neither of his competitors had not spoken of the great enemy, the Republican party. He had nothing to say as to the regularity or irregularity of Douglas' nomination, but that he had been taught to vote upon principle, he should not support any man who had fallen from grace, as such a man could no longer be a Democrat. He then proceeded with his argument:

"Are negroes property? Are they? Yes. Then, if they are property, they stand like any other species of property."

The doctrine of protection is contained in the second resolution of the Breckinridge platform, and is endorsed in the platform on which he had ever held fast. He had frequently put the question to his competitor of the Douglas party, but will take leave to do so again, as yet had received no reply. He know where Judge Brien and his party stood—*they were all right on this question.*

You are here, my Douglas friends, and my Bell *friends, abusing Breckinridge*, like thunder, while, when you *get into New York how loving you become, and how you will vote with you.* I have no objection to that, but I think if the election goes to the House I want my candidate for the Presidency to come out from that House with his escutcheon of honor clear, pure and undefiled, having avoided entangling alliances and combinations for mere party purposes to serve them. I told my competitor *I preferred much that the Senate should elect old Joe Lane.* That is my reason. I don't think I would be doing very wrong if I did do that. I don't think the South would lose anything by intrusting the administration of her affairs in the hands of Gen. Lane.

He then, referring to the votes of Bell, presented him as having been on both sides of every question of importance presented to the country. He then, in conclusion, demanded answers to the following questions:

Is Slavery sectional or national? I say Slavery is national.

Does the Constitution of its own force carry Slavery into all the Territories? I answer, yes. What are the views of my competitors?

Wherever our flag floats over sea or land, is Slavery protected under its folds? I say, yes.

THE REJOINDERS

Were brief. They presented nothing new, but only a recapitulation of the ideas expressed in the above abstracts.

The reporter of the meeting says:

The Republican party of Tennessee is not here represented. But if the citizens of the United States, resident here, were possessed of all their constitutional rights, the Republican organization would be gallantly defended and ably manned. It is not only by tens that I have met Republicans in this State as I have traveled through it. The evils of Slavery have more foes in the State than Kentucky can boast; the efforts of the Democracy notwithstanding. Unfortunately, I discover here the great truth of Brownson's remark that "the Constitution and laws guarantee to the most perfect freedom of thought and speech, but public opinion, which in a democracy is supreme and reigns as a despot, exercises here a more effectual restraint on both than any legal or political ends. They only bring up again for political ends.

Yours, truly,
JOHN H. HARPER.

—Need we add one word? It seems that the speech which this Mr. Wilson—who was never a Member of Congress nor otherwise eminent—actually *did* make, and which serves as the foundation for the forgery upon him now circulated obtained currency in 1856 —and that this Mr. Wilson spoke in that year at that very Salem, where this abusive speech was alleged to have been made, and then and there solemnly and publicly declared that he never uttered any aspersion on Adopted Citizens, and dared any one to contradict him, which no one saw fit to do; on the contrary, several respectable citizens of both parties united in testifying that the speech he actually did make there was entirely unobjectionable, and that the foul forgery which was palmed off upon the public during the canvass by the slavery propagandists, and we especially direct the attention of our friends of the Centre to the proof of its utter falsity.

A Cool Calculation.

Hon. B. F. Moore, of North Carolina, was invited to address a Union ratification meeting at Lexington on the 11th instant. In a letter, apologizing for non-attendance, he said:

Disunion, even under necessity, would be among the saddest of human events. A wise people will therefore avoid it if possible.

And if brought about now for the professed cause, under the mad counsels which threaten it, the event would precede for a short time only the utter disappointment of the objects promised, and soon reduce the South (howsoever great the calamity inflicted on the North) to poverty and foreign dependence.

In any attempt to sunder the Union on account of Slavery, I fear a deep agitation among ourselves. I fear that when the disunionists, under the plea of protecting Slavery, shall demand of the people to calculate the value of the Union, not of them, in the agony of their feeling, in the prospect of misery and the increase of their burthens, will be induced in the excitement of the hour to retort, and demand in turn the value of Slavery. Even with a perfect union of the Southern States, after severance, the Republic would require at least twenty-five millions for an economical Government, in time of profound peace. The portion of North Carolina in this burthen could not be less than two millions, and would be raised almost exclusively by direct taxation. This large sum, added to our present levy, would gather an annual sum of nearly three millions. For how many years in succession do you think the State could bear such an exhausting drain. The result would be an ennumeration of every surrendered hind, or a repudiation of every bond of the State. Our sister States immediately around us would be no better off.

Before we assume such extraordinary burthens, which division will make necessary, if we mean to preserve our faith and protect our domestic safety against our neighbors of the border, let us be sure that they are necessary to escape, and, moreover, that they will enable us to escape a worse fate.

The apparent and probable calamities of disunion are not half told in the certain annual imposition on our people of three millions, with a certain increase for all time to come; while the products of our industry shall be carried from us, and our wants from abroad shall be wrongfully met in British bottoms, at the bidding of monopolists all the commerce of the New Republic as the price of her favor and protection. Already all the fabrics complained of by the South to justify disunion not one of them will be redressed or mitigated by the event. He that would to delude the people by clothing them into an irretrievable position of unseen perils would drive them with the sword whenever such means might be allowed by his hands. I have always been a favored disunion for their *dividing line* and their *scheme* of government. I have seldom known any other answer than arms when they take care of ourselves." On one occasion only have I heard the outline of a scheme of peace and safety: this was from one who has long been in public life, and by his party is regarded as an able statesman. "It is very simple and would be very efficient if practicable. *It is to have on the dividing border a Territory of one hundred miles in width, peopled by Free Soilers, without a slave in it!!!* An Abolition desert that would present an impassable barrier into a Slave State to secure Slavery!!

Let not the absurdity of the device provoke a smile, but rather encourage our hopes for an overruling Union.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston *Atlas* speaks with entire confidence of the success of Fiske and Bodfish-ism in the Boston Congressional District.

LETTER FROM A KENTUCKIAN.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE CANVASS.

The Scheme to Elect Breckinridge by Fusion and by voting for Douglas—The South as Unit for Breckinridge.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from a well-informed citizen of Kentucky to a gentleman of this city. It bears date Oct. 26th:

The Brookites are vigorously pushing the delusive scheme proposed in my last letter to you. They are now "operating" in other fields than that of New York. They have "fused" the wings of the "harmonious Democracy" in Pennsylvania. Relative to this fusion, please note the following facts. They are significant. Six days before the fusion was brought about, an eminent friend of Breckinridge in this State informed me that it would happen. Expressing my doubts and pointing to the previous ineffectual efforts to fuse, he replied, "what you say is very true, but I know the fusion will be brought about;" and when I answered "how can this be done?" he replied, "The Executive Committee for Douglas," he met me thus: "The members of the Committee are *politicians* and will desert the sinking ship; we shall have little trouble with them—patriotism, penniless and money we *do not believe.* For ten years past we have known, no five per cent loan could have been sold on the 25th of October at par, money being always too near at that season, or if a few of the banks tightening themselves to order so move the cotton. This year the unusually heavy exports of produce, which were not anticipated by the conspirators, kept money cheap, and the loan was promptly sold, to the profound astonishment and dismay of Secretary Cobb and the embryo confederacy.

The first move having ludicrously failed, the second was made ready. A few gentlemen largely interested in cotton, aided by some Southern bankers and stock-jobbers, subscribed large sums of money *for the purchase of such stock which has lately been thrown upon the market by timid Democrats.* Among all the fabrics invented for the purpose of exciting public alarm, but of the disposition of the people, nor of the killed or

Special Notices.

Persons afflicted with the fever

Money and Exchange.

$14,000 TO LOAN ON

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

Miscellaneous.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

PEAKE, MARSH & ZIEBLAND,

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES.

WAREHOUSE, BASSE & CO.

Schools, Academies and Colleges.

SKAIL WARES, BUTTONS

Publications.

Chicago Tribune.

Boots and Shoes.

Dry Goods, Notions, and Notions.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

Groceries and Provisions.

Wholesale Groceries

Clothing.

Ready Made Clothing.

Lumber.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors.

Coal.

Coal, Coke, &c.

Iron.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Agricultural Implements.

Agricultural Implements.

Stoves.

Stoves and Hollow Ware.

Tin Plate and Hardware.

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, &c.

Pianos and Organs.

Pianos and Organs.

Sewing Machines.

Sewing Machines.

Boots and Shoes.

Boots and Shoes.

Leather.

Leather—Leather.

Fall Stock.

Fall Trade.

Fall Trade.

Fall Trade

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1860.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

Business seems to show no day—and none of consequence. Buying is selling; per cent. Currency is abundant, the offerings of paper at the banks not being sufficient to keep the amount accumulating in active request.

Generally the money market is working very comfortably. The banks have no abundance of means to take all the business paper that offers.

NEW YORK—*The World of Saturday says:*

The money market remains unchanged in rates, with capital abundant at 6 per cent. for short loans, and exceptional transactions at 8 and 10. Currency is very abundant, and considerably in excess of the demand. Business paper, such as capitalists usually invest in, is scarce, and is readily taken at rates favorable to the borrower, and rather below the market. Sterling exchange is dull and heavy, after ninety days, pass at 9@9¼ per cent., and beyond that term 9¼@9¾. First class sights negotiated 9¾@9¾. Second class sights sometimes bought and paid 9¼@9¾. The banks are unable to obtain desirable paper to any extent, and they are willing to discount. The general trade of the country is unusually easy in business, from the legitimate receipts of cash from sales and maturing debts. Collections from the country were never better.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar'y
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Canal	1322	29015	5000	4000	120	
G. W. & C. R. R.	1263	2000	6000	1000	100	
C. & R. I. R. R.	1437	6350	3500	400		
I. C. R. R.	900	3000	6000	300	750	900
C. B. & Q. R. R.	2000	4000	5000		200	1000
C. & N. W. R. R.	1000	14500	960		640	
C. & M. L. R. R.	100	850	2400	300		
Total	4021	79610	37260	4136	6631	2174

	Tal- low	Hides	High- low	Cattle	Hides wt's	Se'ds bu.
Canal				96		6648
G. & C. U. R. R.				1439	19430	35 4560
C. & R. I. R. R.				451	75	19830 195
I. C. R. R.				74	5458	50 7120
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1941	879	321	2000	70000	2000
C. & N. W. R. R.					5614	895
C. & M. L. R. R.	203	93	0	0	0	0
Total	2203	1304	365	87194	402	20978

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar'y
	bbls.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
To Buffalo		39000	23565			
To Oswego		3600				
To Canada		4000				
To Collingwood		810	19000			
Total	1495	77188	23704	4000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.	Barrels.	Shipments.	Barrels.
Apples	1,079	Salt, bbls	7,098
Flour, bbls	100	Shingle bolts, cds.	18
Wheat, bu	1,000	Staves	
Pork, pkgs	246	Wheat, bu	129,400
Iron, tons	3,111,900	Corn, bush	44,000
Corn, bush	3,100,000	Oats, bush	1,000
Lath, m	260,000	Broom Corn, tns	18
Coal, tons	1,000	Hay, tons	3,000
Shingles, m	450,000	Hay, tons	4
Wood, cords	312		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

Receipts.	Bushels.	Shipments.	Bushels.
Wood, cords	23	Salt, bbls	227
Rye, bu	2,000	Lumber, m	111,000
Corn, bu	17,718	Lath, m	48,000
Wheat, bu	7,811	Coal, tons	1,000
Oats, bu	2,000	Hay, tons	3
Seeds, lbs	3,350	Timber, ft	91
Hides, lbs	2,000		
Lumber, m	209		

The *Fulton* was telegraphed this morning with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst., reporting Flour 6d lower; wheat 1@2d better; corn quiet; provisions quiet.

The receipts of Wheat to-day were light, amounting to only 79,610 bushels; and the market opened firm, and as soon as the steamer was telegraphed, it became brisker and advanced 2@2½c—closing firm. About 120,000 bushels changed hands at 81@90c for Spring; closing firm at 86c for No. 2 Spring; and 79@81c for No. 3 Spring; and 72@73c for Rejected Spring—closing firm at 81c for No. 2 Spring. Flour was more firmly held, but buyers held off, and the transactions were light, at $4.80@4.80 for fair to good spring extras. Corn—There was a good request and firmer, and the business transactions at 34½c No. 2 Canal at spot; 35½@35½c for No. 2 in store; and 33½@35½c for No. 2 in store. Oats were steady and active—40,000 bushels having changed hands at 27c in store, and 28½c afloat. Rye was dull and in lower. Barley was active, and prices ruled a shade lower, with sales of about 3000 bushels at 35@50c by sample. Highwines dull and tending downwards. Timothy Seed in good demand and firm at $2.05@2.25 for inferior to prime.

Beef Cattle were in good demand, and the market was 10@12½c higher—packing cattle selling at $2.50@3.00, and shipping stock at $3.00@3.35. Hogs were also in good request and about 15c higher—closing firm at $3.25@3.40.

Freights advanced 1@1½c. Two propellers and four sail vessels were engaged at 10@10½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 22c to Oswego.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Oct. 26—To Liverpool, 12,000 bu wheat at 19¾c, in bags; 1,100 barrels cotton at 5-32d, and 600 do at ¼d; to London, 6,000 bbls flour at 2s 7½d, and 6,000 bu wheat at 13½d in bags. To Glasgow, 12,000 bu wheat at 13d in bulk, and 13½ in bags. A brig of 12,005 bu capacity, to Cork and a market, at 14d.

PORK PACKING.—The Dubuque *Times* of the 24th states that W. F. Brackett has commenced to cut hogs in that city. It says:

Mr. B. exposes to cut up from twelve to fifteen thousand hogs, to pack them in salt, barrels and pork, and put up about a thousand tierces of lard, besides curing some fifty thousand hams and shoulders. He has already ordered a thousand barrels made in this city, and will pay out not less than $100,000 in carrying through his operations for the season.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF LONDON, C. W.—London is fast becoming the most important grain market in Western Canada. On many days the receipts here are far heavier than at Toronto, while the prices paid are fully up to that point. One of the circumstances beyond that which leaves a fair margin of profit. During the week ending yesterday there were 15,000 bushels of grain of all kinds sold and brought in and sold, or at the rate of 6,000 bushels per day—of the whole, greater than the receipts at Toronto. Probably These are facts and no brag.—*London Free Press.*

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKETS—Oct. 26.—Provisions—There has been rather more doing in Provisions during the past week, but prices have been unchanged, there is no ½ cent ₱ lb. Lard is also lower, but barrelled Pork is scarce and Mcss. The market is quiet to-day, and we have no special change to notice in its general condition. Bacon—Has been in better request, and the sales of the week closed since our last weekly report ¼ to ½ cent ₱ lb. The sales include 35 hhds Sides at 11¾ cents, and 50 hhds do at 11¼ cents, and 50 hhds Shoulders at 9¾ cents, and 50 bbls do at 9¼ cents, and in small lots, some 30 hhds Sides at 12 cents, and 9¾ cents for the former, and 11¾ cents for the latter. Sales continue to be made in small lots, at 9¾ cents for Shoulders and 11¾ cents for Sides. Bulk Meat—The only sale of bulk meat reported was 20 hhds shoulders at 8¾c, which is an advance of ¼c ₱ lb on the last week's sales of 40 hhds Sides at 10¾c. No sales to-day, but yesterday a sale was made of 60 hhds Sides at 10¾c, and a decline of ¼c ₱ lb. Pork—Barrelled pork is scarce, and prices for it have advanced. The sales include 30 bbls mess at $16.50, and 100 bbls do at $16.75, and 100 bbls do at $15.25, and we quote rump at $14.50 ₱ bbl. Sales consist of 50 bbls mess at $16. Lard—Has been inquired for, and we note sales at a decline of ¼c ₱ lb, viz: 50 kegs western at 13¾c, and 600 kegs do at 13¼c, and 50 kegs do at 13½c, 50 bbls and 10 do at 13¾c, city at 13¾c, and refined at 15@15½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS AT BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Grass seeds are in good demand, but the supply is very light.—Clover seed has advanced since close our last week's report 50c ₱ bu. Timothy seed is very dull, and good to prime new, and timothy at $2@2.25. Flaxseed is still selling at $1.40@1.50 ₱ bu. We notice a further advance in seed to-day. Sales of 300 bu Clover seed, in lots of from 20 to 100 bu were sold at from $5.35 to $5.50 ₱ bu, as to quality.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Oct. 27.—The markets were generally firm yesterday, notwithstanding the news brought by the telegraph. Wednesday, all wheat was supplied to the extent of 5,000 bushels, which sold at an average for the best qualities of $1.20 per bag, weighing 140 lbs. Spring wheat ranged from $1.17@1.21, and inferior grades from $1.10@1.15, but no spring wheat was offered at from $1.20 to $1.21 per bushel. Barley—The receipts were 2,000 bu. Prices were firmer, the supply selling at from 60@62c, an average of 61c. Oats sold steadily at from 35@36c. Other articles without change.

ST. LOUIS PROVISION MARKET, Oct. 27.—Provisions—With the exception of a decline in bacon sides, to 9c, on account of the unsatisfied, either in prices or other features of the market. We hear of no operations, or disposition to operate, for a Pkrun delivery of the product. A small shipment of new pork, the first of the season, has arrived from Quincy, Ill. At close mess pork was sold at $15, a decline of 25c. We hear of a sale of 10,000 hams, green from the block, delt at Quincy at 12c. Hogs—We hear of no transactions, neither buyers or sellers, anxious to operate. We notice that while twenty-five or thirty thousand Hogs have been bought this fall, for packing at this point, and large numbers for points above; last fall no transactions were reported until after this time. The *Republican*, in view of the crop of 1860 ahead, Oct. 26th, delivered at a point below lower rapids, at $4.00 net.

ALBANY MARKETS, Oct. 27.—Nothing doing in wheat; 1,100 bu white Michigan at $1.54, and car load parcels at $1.55@1.56; 1,000 bu red Canada in the street, Oats, 34c for state; sales 20,000 bu. Corn dull and saleable in lots at 56½c @ore for western mixed. Barley—Sales 1,000 bu Canada at 60c; show no change in rates; last evening 10,300 bu state bar rowed sold at 58c, and 2,000 bu Canada West at 59c; to-day 12,000 bu Canada West and 4,000 do state sold at 59c. The receipts of Barley on the railroads for two days were 20,000 bu; of which 11,000 do came from Toronto, 5,000 bu from Hamilton, 11,000 do state, and the balance from Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, and Port Credit.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET—Oct. 26—Messpork is dull and unchanged, with a sale of 315 bbls at $16.50. Sales of 50 casks bacon at former rates, and 130 bbls R. O. at $17.50 ₱ bu.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1@1½c. The engagements reported to-day are as follows: 10,000 bu wheat, in 10, per Northerner, via Detroit, to Buffalo; 10,000 bu, Yarkee guard and Sun, Sailor Boy, 7,000 bbls "Prairie Rose" flour, 30 bbls whisky, 30 bbls whisky, 30 bbls whisky, 30 bbls whisky, and D. K. Martin, wheat at 9½c; schr. John Tracy, wheat at 9½c; 10,000 bu, Empress Queen, to Buffalo; 10,000 bu, Empress Queen, to Buffalo; 10,000 bu, Empress Queen, to Buffalo